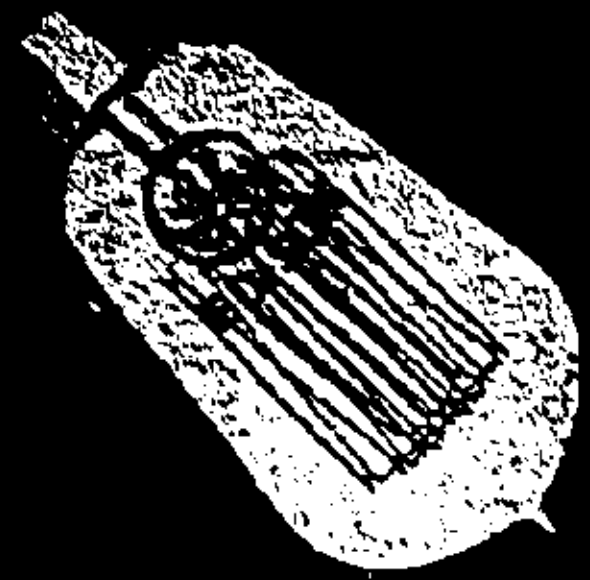


EDISON LAMPS



FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919.

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## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### COMMON-SENSE LABOURITES.

### ADVICE FOR THE EXTREMISTS.

London, September 9.  
At the Union Congress, Mr. J.R. Clynes, M.P., who was given a good reception, speaking before the vote called yesterday, emphasised that "direct action" would paralyse industry and the poorer classes would suffer first. He marvelled that men, so sane in counsel and courageous otherwise, should repose such child-like faith in the absolute success of "direct action." He appealed to the delegates to go to law so long as there was law, and to support the Labour M.P.'s who were attempting to work constitutionally, and not to introduce violence into the country.

Mr. Hodges, of the Miners' Federation, said the object of the vote was to find out how far the rank and file were with the executive of the Triple Alliance in the matter of "direct action." The result of the vote was received with cheers. The dockers' delegates, representing 99,000 votes, were absent when the vote was taken.

### THE IRISH TROUBLES.

### SHOPS WRECKED BY SOLDIERS.

London, September 9.  
The wrecking of shops at Fermoy, cabled earlier, was carried out by soldiers led by the Shropshires and supported by women and rowdies attracted by the prospect of loot.

The crowd, who were led by a soldier who gave whistle signals, used hammers and pieces of iron. Hundreds of pairs of boots were stolen from a boot shop, while a jeweller's shop belonging to the foreman of the jury which declined to return a verdict of murder in connection with the tragedy cabled on the 8th last was given special attention. The disorders, which apparently were a sequel to, that tragedy, lasted for two hours, the police being powerless. A picket finally restored order.

### PARIS THEATRICAL LOCK-OUT ENDED.

London, September 9.  
The Paris managers have declared the theatrical lock-out ended. The theatres re-open to-morrow, pending conferences between the Artistes' syndicate and the managers.

### DUTCH LIMBURG.

### PROTEST AGAINST BELGIAN PROPAGANDA.

The Hague, September 9.  
Correspondence has been published showing that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has protested to the Belgian Government regarding a secret note to the Belgian Military Headquarters concerning propaganda in Dutch Limburg with the object of influencing the latter in favour of annexation to Belgium.

### BOLSHEVIK MASSACRES.

### TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE MURDERED.

Stockholm, September 9.  
According to a message from Helsingfors, refugees reported that the Bolsheviks, on the first day of the re-occupation, murdered 2,000 inhabitants of Ekaterinburg.  
The Red Guards committed widespread sacking and destruction, the Magyar and Chinese detachments being particularly brutal.

### THE SILESIAN QUESTION.

Copenhagen, September 9.  
The Allied Mission to Upper Silesia returned to Berlin, after General Dupont had conferred with a German General Staff Officer with regard to the number of Allied troops required to occupy Upper Silesia.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

### THE RUBBER MARKET.

Shanghai, September 12.  
Great interest is centering in the rubber trade in Singapore, the ribbed standard rubber showing an advance of 23 1/2 cents on the week.

### EXPORTING RICE.

Shanghai, September 12.  
Four Malays and two Chinese, charged with attempting to export 30 bags of rice to Dutch territory from the Straits of Johore, were each fined \$100.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, Sept. 9.  
The preliminary organisation of the League of Nations is proceeding. A committee representing all adherents to the League will hold its first meeting in London after the German peace treaty has been duly ratified. The first business will include the appointment of a Government Commission for the Saar Valley within a fortnight of the League's official birth, also a high commission for Danzig as speedily as possible. The Committee will also confirm Mr. Eric Drummond's appointment as Secretary General and prepare the agenda for the public inaugural meeting of the Assembly of the League at Washington, which is improbable before March. A number of appointments will be provisionally made to the secretariat and will include ten different nationalities.

### UPPER SILESIA.

London, Sept. 9.  
The Allied Mission to Upper Silesia, consisting of high military representatives of Britain, the United States, France and Italy, has arrived at Sosnowice. After hearing considerable evidence, holding long conferences and visiting various towns and camps of fugitive insurgents, General Dupont, the French representative, ordered the insurgent fugitives to be informed that he is telegraphing to Paris urging the necessity of despatching Allied troops to occupy Upper Silesia. Such occupation for technical reasons could not be carried out until Sept. 30.

### BOLSHEVIK PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Sept. 9.  
A Moscow wireless message states that the Soviet Government has accepted Estonia's proposal to hold peace negotiations at Pskov. The Soviet has arranged for safe conduct for the delegates on September 10th. It is reported from Warsaw that the Bolshevik and Lithuanian peace negotiations start immediately on the former's initiative. The Lithuanians will send representatives to the front.

### THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

London, Sept. 9.  
Included in the passage referred back to the Parliamentary Committee by the Trade Union Congress was a record of the refusal of the Committee to comply with the request of the Triple Alliance to call a special Trade Union Congress to discuss whether direct action should be taken to enforce the abolition of conscription, the discontinuance of military intervention in Russia and in Trade Union disputes at home.

### THE LATEST GERMAN SHUFFLE.

Paris, Sept. 9.  
The French delegation has strongly urged that unless Germany agrees to suppress the clauses presaging union with Austria without further delay, the area of occupation on the Rhine should be extended at the expiration of the ultimatum, no further reply being necessary since the note sent last week was the real ultimatum and failure to comply with it carries immediate sanction.

### AMERICA AND THE TREATY.

Omaha, Sept. 9.  
President Wilson, referring to the reservations cabled on September 8th, said the United States must take or leave the Treaty as it stood.

### AUSTRIAN COLONIAL CONVENTIONS.

Paris, Sept. 9.  
The Supreme Council has approved the text of the Colonial Conventions for Austria's signature. The conventions relate to the sale of spirits, traffic in arms and abolition of clauses of the Declaration of Brussels of 1890.

### VORBECK'S ASSAILANT.

Stuttgart, Sept. 9.  
The youth who fired at General Vorbeck only used a toy pistol.

### THE ARTISTS' LOCK-OUT.

Paris, Sept. 9.  
Managers and representatives of the artists conferred with a view to the settlement of the theatrical lock-out. The municipal employees have decided to strike to-day.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE IRISH TROUBLE.

London, Sept. 9.  
A crowd wrecked fifty shops at Fermoy last evening.

### PERSHING IN NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 9.  
General Pershing has arrived and was ceremoniously received, being popularly greeted.

### FRENCH EXCHANGE.

Paris, Sept. 9.  
An assembly of Presidents of Chambers of Commerce of France and her colonies will take place in Paris on October 27. The meeting is of first importance, the matters for discussion being the French commercial balance and the drop of French exchange.

The most interesting development on the Bourse is that French Government Stocks took a jump. Rubber, Oil and Bank stocks also gained.

### SYRIA.

Paris, Sept. 9.  
Marshal Allenby has arrived in Paris. He denied the existence of conflict between the French and English Governments. France is to receive a mandate for Syria. Complete union of views is shared by the French and English concerning Syria. Marshal Allenby will stay two days in Paris.

### FRANCE'S FISH.

Paris, Sept. 9.  
A Bill will shortly be introduced into the French Parliament to encourage the construction of trawlers and improve arrangements for landing fish at French ports.

### EARL GREY.

London, Sept. 9.  
Earl Grey sails by the Mauretania for Washington on Sept. 20.

### THE ST. LEGER.

London, Sept. 9.  
Probable runners for the St. Leger are Old Bill (Whalley) and Cheap Popularity (Reason).

## THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

### A BRITISH OPINION.

Mr. P. W. Wilson, the former Parliamentary correspondent of the Daily News, writes from New York as follows:

American newspapers are described by Euclid as lengthy without breadth. The great idea is to continue every article on the next page, which means that people in the train are constantly turning over a new leaf. I never quite understood why Americans of all shades of opinion, if shades is the right word, combined to deport Northcliffe, until I realised that his particular virtue as a journalist was an instinct for reducing importance to a paragraph. To a profession largely paid by space, that was fatal, and the American reporter, who knows everything except shorthand, cannot explain our plan of valuing a journalist according to the amount of his stuff which is unfit to print. The correspondent who achieves an immense reputation by reserving himself for a big piece of news is to them inexplicable. What they like is the correspondent who can be unreserved without the big piece of news, and those newspapers have the largest circulation which are most obviously too large for anyone to read.

One reason is the fact that every desk in an up-to-date editorial office contains within itself a concealed typewriter. In some places I am told that the typewriter runs by electricity like the most modern piano.

player, so that you put in a film by Bernard Shaw and it is hammered out to any required length with all the necessary expression. But for the old-fashioned typewriter—what I may call the push-bicycle of journalism—as used by "T. P." and President Wilson, there is this to be said. It is very hard to go back upon what you have once written, and however a sentence begins you must somehow go on with it until it comes to an end. I am told that the judgments of the supreme court at Washington became in a marked degree more fluent when typewriters were introduced as an aid to the always difficult calligraphy of lawyers. Any obscurity which there may have been in the handwriting is now transferred to the grammar. And there are novelists who can walk about a room dictating at one and the same time to various secretaries a musical comedy, a tragedy of the South Seas, and the latest religion which they may happen to have discovered. Britain, with a small area and a crowded population, gets on with few newspapers, but the United States has about 25,000. Unless it be 2,500, of which I am not sure. This means that the forests must ultimately be turned into brain pulp. But it also means that despite all the syndicates you do get variety, including the truth. Americans are trained on the Bible, and under our law of slander the Bible could never have been written. Everyone of the inspired authors would have been put in prison for criminal libel, and every one of the Bible writers would have been sent to the penitentiary. Americans are trained to be truthful.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 4s. 15-16d.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

guilty men go free rather than punish one innocent, so it is better to allow many false and malicious scandals to be printed rather than to allow one real scandal to escape without exposure. The result is that things here do get put straight, and men who have made their money as our peers grabbed land dare not put up for office.

The American editor works on the absolutely correct principle that there must be something that is concealed. Between the Republican and Democrat parties there has never been, and there never can be, the kind of conspiracy of silence by which our front benches mutually agree to suppress the sums received for selling honours. You may do almost anything in America, provided that you are frank about it. They would not particularly object to buying baronetcies. Indeed, they would probably set up an agency for the re-sale of the same. What they do despise is our elaborate pretence that baronetcies are given for merit.

Similarly, the American correspondent, say, at Paris, considers that the public has an absolute right to know accurately, and even inaccurately, what is going on. He does not admit that politics, or commerce, or the next fashionable marriage is merely a matter for the persons particularly concerned. Just as there are no walls to my garden, so there is no reason why a Lord and Lady, since they are Lord and Lady, should not be brought under the searchlight. Also there was no spasm of surprise when it was learned that Lady Diana Manners, before her marriage, intended to become a movie star. She belongs to humanity, and must recognise the claim of her kind.

It is true that Mr. Ford claimed a million dollars damages from the "Chicago Tribune," which called him an Anarchist. But the action was intended to advertise the libel and not to suppress it. Until I read the proceedings, it had not occurred to me that Mr. Ford was an Anarchist. And even now I doubt it. But in the picture palaces one follows the case with the eye. The lawyers on both sides display their frowns and smiles. The judge walks sedately past the camera into the court-house. And there is no doubt that if Mr. Justice Darling were to visit this country, he could add considerably to his judicial income by addressing Chautauques, and selling his exclusive pictures to Mr. McAdoo.

Don't suppose that American journalism is irresponsible. Still less that it is provincial. It has its light side, but in the main it is an attempt to wring the truth out of human hypocrisies and scientific mysteries. It contains mendacity, but it also contains the retort to mendacity, which means that in the end mendacity is beaten. Every morning it makes my head ache, because I cannot get out of my mind the old British idea that one ought to read more than the headlines. But I know much more about Russia than ever I learnt in England, and possibly more than I should learn if I were to live in Russia. And I know more about London. It has become a new place to me since I looked at it from New York. That is because American studies England with the cold scientific impartiality of the workman, and studies the workman with the headlong enthusiasm of the artist. Each country has its own way of looking at the world, and each has its own way of looking at its own people.



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## TRANSPARENT GOWNS.

QUEEN MARY DIS-  
APPROVES THEIR WEAR.A London correspondent writes  
under date of July 26, as  
follows—Now that the first Garden  
Court of the season is over, the  
question of what shall be  
worn on such an auspicious  
occasion has been definitely  
settled. But beforehand there  
was any amount of doubt and  
mental and spiritual disturbance  
among debutantes and others as  
to the attire that would be con-  
sidered "correct" when making a  
ceremonious afternoon call upon  
Their Majesties, the King and  
Queen, in the gardens of Buck-  
ingham Palace.To be sure a garden party at  
the palace is not at all an  
unusual occurrence, but then  
there is a special significance  
about this season's al fresco  
functions. As they take the  
place of the usual formal evening  
courts, they are naturally very  
much more important as  
ceremonious occasions. How-  
ever, that may be, dresses this  
summer have to be very seriously  
considered when viewed from  
the standard set by Queen Mary,  
who disapproves highly of the  
tendency of modern fashions.I was told by a well-known  
woman who received an intima-  
tion from the lord chamberlain  
that Their Majesties will be  
pleased to receive her at Buck-  
ingham Palace, that she was  
given quite a long list of "instruc-  
tions" as to her dress, and her  
arrival at and departure from the  
royal presence. It was pretty  
clearly pointed out that the term  
"afternoon dress" had to be taken  
within the limits of its description.  
The costumes of ladies must be  
"adequate." Also, they must  
have sleeves reaching at least to  
the elbow; the neck may be open  
in front, but the back must be  
covered and the skirts must reach  
the ankles.The official "suggestions" for  
feminine afternoon dress do not  
include an exact measurement of  
the width of skirt desirable, but  
it is suggested that dresses of too  
transparent a tendency will not  
be viewed with favour by officials  
of the court.All this somewhat autocratic  
state of affairs is, I believe, the  
result of some of the amazing  
costumes seen in the royal in-  
closure during Ascot Week.  
Certainly the Book of Revela-  
tions is as nothing com-  
pared to the amazing "models"  
that were seen during the warm  
days of England's most wonder-  
ful and representative race meet-  
ing!Talk about seeing through  
people! I heard one youth with  
eyes as big as tea trays remark,  
"Why, it's as bad as an X-ray  
photograph!"And certainly there was not  
very much left to the imagination  
on the lawn at Royal Ascot and  
I for one felt very pleased that  
the weather was so warm, other-  
wise many of the ladies present  
might easily have taken chills or  
laid the seeds for an attack of  
pneumonia.QUEEN MARY SHOCKED.  
Queen Mary was considerably  
shocked at the transparency of  
attire adopted by most of the  
women, and I am told that she  
personally asked the King to  
make it impossible for a repetition  
to occur in their own gardens of  
such an astonishing state of  
"undress." And so it is that  
every woman who is proposing  
to make her bow before  
the King and Queen, during  
these summer afternoons has  
received a sort of supplementary  
pamphlet, dealing with the  
question of clothes. Queen Mary  
is, as every one knows, a decided  
stickler for extreme propriety of  
dress among ladies of her en-  
tourage. None of the ladies in  
attendance on the Queen are  
allowed to wear dresses, the  
skirts of which come above the  
ankle. Their sleeve (for day cos-  
tumes), must either cover the  
wrist or be of elbow length, and  
the collarless bodice must be of a  
most discreet character and is  
not allowed to err upon the side  
of transparency.Princess Mary, for instance,  
wears the most exquisitely thin  
muslins and organdies, but the  
bodies are usually lined, and I  
am told that the pretty camisoles  
of the Princess are all made with  
little sleeves that shield the upper  
part of the arms. The Queen has  
more than once displayed her  
displeasure when ladies of social  
eminence have appeared in her  
presence with very abbreviated  
and tight skirts and bodices that  
certainly do not err on the side of  
decorum.MANY MOON DIAPHANOUS  
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## GENERAL NEWS.

MR. McKENNA GIVES UP  
POLITICS.Mr. Reginald McKenna has  
been elected by the directors of  
the London Joint City and Mid-  
land Bank to succeed the late  
Sir Edward Holden, Bart., as  
chairman. Sir H. Cassie Holden,  
Bart., son of the late chairman,  
has been appointed to a seat on the  
board, and Messrs. S. B. Murray,  
F. Hyde, and J. F. Darling, three  
of the general managers, have  
been appointed joint managing  
directors. Mr. McKenna will give  
his whole time to the services of  
the bank, and will not, therefore,  
take any part in active politics.  
It is understood that he will at  
once withdraw from his present  
candidature for the Portpool  
Division of Monmouthshire.

BOY'S WALK TO SEE EX-KAISER.

Rotterdam, July 25.—The  
Mandarin gives an account of the  
experiences of a German boy, who  
walked five days to Amerongen  
to see the ex-Kaiser. The boy,  
Franz Gaube, from Duisburg (a  
town on the Rhine), where his  
step-father is a stoker, was ill-  
treated after the death of his  
mother and left his home. He  
decided to visit the ex-Kaiser,  
and had to walk from Emmerik  
to Amerongen, which took him  
five days. There he saw both  
the ex-Kaiser and the ex-  
Kaiserin. The boy says that the  
ex-Kaiser gives the impression of  
a grey-haired man of from 60 to  
70 years of age. His beard and  
bent form have made him  
absolutely unrecognizable, and  
on his walks he uses a stick. It  
is the intention of the ex-Kaiser  
to have the boy educated in a  
Children's Home in Berlin.The exquisite and diaphanous  
garments that have been prepared  
at much expense by many of the  
would-be guests at the royal  
courts. Unless their sleeves are  
lengthened, their skirts let down  
and underlinings and underpetti-  
coats provided they will not be  
admitted into the presence when  
festivities are afoot at Bucking-  
ham Palace!On these occasions, by the way,  
it is interesting to note that the  
King and Queen stand beneath  
a wonderful canopy of rich Indian  
silks, supported at four corners  
by tall posts of wrought silver in-  
laid with lines of ivory and  
mother-of-pearl. This superb  
open marquee was brought from  
India by the late King Edward.  
During his reign he and beautiful  
Queen Alexandra would stand and  
receive their guests beneath it  
when they gave garden parties at  
Windsor and at Buckingham  
Palace.Dancing seems as popular as  
ever in London, and not for many  
years, even in pre-war times, have  
there been so numerous a list of  
entertainments of the kind.

## KAISER AND PEACE.

GERMAN WHITE BOOK  
REVELATIONS.Berlin, July 31.—The former  
German Emperor's statement on  
October 27, 1918, that he had  
reached an unalterable deter-  
mination to sue for a separate  
peace within twenty-four hours  
and to demand an immediate  
armistice is one of the many  
interesting revelations of German  
war diplomacy contained in the  
"White Book," published at  
Weimar to-day. The book, which  
contains official documents relat-  
ing to the negotiations from  
August 13, 1918, to the signing of  
the armistice on November 11, is  
issued by the Government, it is  
announced in the preface, because  
the people want to know the  
truth.The former Emperor's decision  
to seek peace immediately, ac-  
cording to documents in the White  
Book, he considered necessary be-  
cause he believed the people both  
unable and unwilling to continue  
the war. His conscience was  
said to forbid him to permit  
further bloodshed."More than a month earlier, in  
September," according to the doc-  
uments, Gen. Ludendorff heard  
that Bulgaria had offered to sign  
a separate peace. In the official  
discussion of a direct appeal to  
the United States it was agreed  
that Washington should be de-  
signated as the centre of peace  
negotiations. As a matter of  
politeness, Austria was consulted  
by telephone regarding the pro-  
posed appeal.On October 1, Field-Marshal  
von Hindenburg telegraphed to  
Vice-Chancellor Friedrich von  
Payer stating that if Prince  
Maximilian of Baden should  
form a Government he would  
agree that the appeal for peace  
should be delayed until the next  
morning, but he insisted that the  
peace offer be sent immediately,  
if there were any doubt about the  
formation of the Max Govern-  
ment.On the same day, General  
Groener reported that General  
Ludendorff had declared that  
delay would be fatal, that the  
formation of a new Government  
should not be awaited, and that a  
break in the military line was  
possible at any minute and then  
any peace offer obtained would be  
unfavourable. Groener said it was  
his impression General Luden-  
dorff had lost his nerve com-  
pletely.Prince Max immediately in-  
quired if Von Hindenburg was  
unable to hold the front. "He  
received an answer that the army  
stood by its demand for an im-  
mediate peace offer."Prince Max still held that the  
matter of peace was premature,  
but other members of the Cabinet  
sided with General Ludendorff  
and maintained that the military  
verdict must be adhered to be-  
cause, if the situation should be  
made worse by President Wilson's  
answer, the army would seek to  
dodge responsibility.Conflicts of opinion conti-  
nued between Berlin and the Army  
Command, according to the docu-  
ments, up to October 26. Pre-  
sident Wilson's second note on  
the peace terms, however, brought  
a stormy protest from the su-  
preme Army Command which  
wanted to break off negotiations.  
General Ludendorff looked at the  
matter more hopefully.After President Wilson's third  
note, on October 23, Generals  
Gallwitz and Mura asked for  
a last opportunity to show that  
Germany's position was not  
as bad as it was describ-  
ed, but their attempts in  
this way to prevent Austria  
making a separate peace failed.  
News of the Turkish armistice  
followed and, since the Allies  
agreed to President Wilson's  
fourteen points, the German  
people regarded the war as  
ended. The White Book points  
out that wherever an attempt to  
delay the armistice was suspected,  
troops rose in protest and all  
differences between Berlin and  
the Supreme Army Command  
were dropped.of the dances to come in the next  
fortnight, and find that they num-  
ber no fewer than thirty-three,  
all of them being given by  
hostesses of importance. On one  
evening four dances take place.  
One is a very big affair given by  
Lady De Bunsen, and another of  
equal size by Mrs. Whyte at  
her splendid home in Berkeley

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## THE END OF THE WORLD.

## SECRETS OF THE PYRAMID OF GIZA.

The Rev. Prebendary Webb Peck was recently saddled with the statement that the end of the world would occur towards the close of this year. He was however, quoting from a lecture which impressed a select audience in Chelsea to such an extent that they broke up the meeting by a riot of questions.

The lecture took place at a house in Oakley Street, Chelsea, and the lecturer was a Mr. E. W. T. Macdonald, of Hendon.

An Evening Standard representative found Mr. Macdonald in London on June 20th, and asked him to tell the worst all over again. He seemed very suspicious of any kind of publicity, and stated that for ten years he had been anxious to avoid it.

All my conclusions are drawn from a ten years' deep study of the Great Pyramid at Giza," he said.

This is the pyramid stated by Dr. Wallace Budge, keeper of the Egyptian antiquities of the British Museum, as having been built in the Fourth Dynasty (about B.C. 3733) by King Cheops. "The imaginations of many have run riot over this pyramid," he writes, "and it has it formed the subject of many theories. It does not contain chambers filled with precious stones and never did; it was never one of Joseph's granaries, it being in fact, wholly unsuitable for such a purpose; it was never used as an astronomical instrument, and it was not built by or for any of the patriarchs mentioned in Holy Scripture. It is a tomb, and nothing but a tomb."

But Mr. Macdonald has his own ideas about the Pyramid, and will substantiate them by 100 coloured charts of enormous dimensions, which he has drawn up to prove his theory.

"I believe the great pyramid was built by Noah and his people, under the influence and inspiration of Melchizedek," said Mr. Macdonald, "as a sign for future ages. I believe that all things from the beginning of time to the end of the world are already mapped out, and those who have the key to the mystery of the pyramid can unlock these astounding secrets."

Mr. Macdonald then plunged into a very deep and mysterious explanation of the significance of chronology. He remarked on the magic meaning of numbers, and talked of "nodular curves." In brief, he has reduced the pyramid to an intricate mass of mathematical figures and geometric angles and degrees, from which he claims to be able to see, as it were, the past and future of the world's history.

"Each nation has been granted a certain period to work out its destiny," he continued, "and I can see in my mathematical charts the end of Greece and Rome and even such wonderful human achievements as those of Sir Isaac Newton! All these were foretold in the pyramid."

"What is now plain is that 1919 marks the end of one of the world's great epochs. This is not the recent opinion of one who sees vast possibilities in the post-war era. I have seen this amazing change in the world coming for nearly ten years."

"What do you think this new epoch will be like to live in? Does the pyramid suggest that a pound note will ever be a sovereign again?" asked the writer irreverently.

"The new era will be the millennium. It will herald the Fourth Coming, which thousands all over the world are waiting for."

"The fourth?"

"Yes. The first was when Adam was created; the second was Melchizedek, the third was in Nazareth, the fourth may be in London—and there is to be a fifth and last. But now the world stands on the eve of the Fourth Coming. All this I can prove by my researches."

"And the crack of doom?"

"Of that I say nothing. It is a subject which every age revives."

The writer left this earnest mathematician with the impression that he has thoroughly convinced himself.

His statement that every age takes a kindly interest in the end of the world is very true. Cardinal Nicolas de Cusa was sure all would be over in 1704. Hallam states that it was generally believed that the end of the world would come the thousandth year A.D. So widespread was this belief in Europe at the time that land was left untilled and a famine resulted. Many old characters of the period begin: "As the world is now drawing to its close."

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close. Among those kings and nobles who gave up their state in preparation for the crush was Robert of France, who entered a monastery. The new year of 1,000 A.D. must have been a very anxious occasion. Mr. Macdonald is not alone as a prophet of the millennium. Here are some of the once "favourites"

J. Allrecht Bengal, millennium prophesied 1836.  
William Miller, millennium prophesied 1843.  
Dr. John Cumming, millennium prophesied 1866.  
Mother Shipton, millennium prophesied 1866.  
And still the bad old world rattles on in the same bad old way!

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Primrose Fresh Herrings flat	" " 35 "
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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919.

## BLACK TREACHERY?

We can quite understand Colonel John Ward's chagrin over the decision of the authorities at Home to withdraw troops from Russia, thus leaving the non-Bolshevik element to fight its own battles and, if possible, to find its own salvation. Colonel Ward is a Labourite with a larger outlook than most of his kindred, for the very simple reason that he has gone out into the wide world, knocked up against all sorts and conditions of men and has broadened his mind in the process. But what is more, he has seen service on the field with the Russian elements who are striving to hold their own against the madcap, destructive forces amongst their own countrymen, and he has come to believe that desertion of these people would be a flagrant breach of good faith. Most of the Labourites at Home have taken up the attitude that British troops should be brought back from Russia whatever the consequences, and they have even threatened to exercise "direct action" to secure that end. They, of course, have no first-hand knowledge of the matter. Colonel Ward has, and he openly declares that to desert those Russians who have rallied to our standard will make our name stink in the nostrils of every non-Bolshevik Russian.

Colonel Ward says that our troops went to Russia to prevent the Germans transferring men from the Western Front, and that it would be black treachery for us to leave them to face the enemies they have made for our sakes, without anything more substantial than our goodwill. These are hard words, but in view of future possibilities and present happenings we can well appreciate Colonel Ward's thinking thus. But did we send men to Russia solely to keep the Germans from transferring troops from the Western Front? Was there no question of helping the moderate elements in Russia and shielding them from the terrorism of the Bolsheviks? That was the policy which we and the other Allies were said to be following in despatching drafts to Vladivostok. And it is understandable. For we have to remember that whilst the Russians had shaken off the old tyranny of Tsardom, they were soon suffering under an even worse despotism, because of the rise to power of the Bolsheviks. In other words, liberty and freedom, for which the Allies had fought in war, were being denied the Russian people, and thus the Allies conceived it a duty to aid those who were willing to shed their blood in defence of that which for centuries had been denied them but which for a moment seemed to be almost within their grasp.

There is, admittedly, the other standpoint—that, with the war over, the straightening out of affairs in Russia is a purely internal matter and one for the Russians alone to accomplish. That is how the Labourites look upon it. But if Britain and the Allies want themselves regarded as the defenders of minorities struggling to preserve freedom and liberty, what can these latter think when they are left to the tender mercies of their enemies? We do not know what assurances, if any, have been given the non-Bolsheviks, but we can believe that those Russians who have stood firm against the terrorists, with the help of the Allied forces, will bitterly feel being deserted. If their cause is a just one, it deserves support. Whether we can rightfully expect British troops conscripted for war duties to carry on in Russia is another point. If not, perhaps the best way would be for an volunteer army to be raised amongst the Allies so that the saner and better elements amongst the Russians may be assured of adequate support in their battle with the anarchists.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS.

## STRONG LANGUAGE.

Lord Fisher, who has been described as the Kitchener of the Navy, is a very blunt, outspoken individual, who usually says what he means in language which is more forcible than polite. When he deals with naval development, as he has just been doing in a series of articles to the *Times*, he knows what he is talking about. Everybody must give him that much credit, at any rate. The message which came to hand over the wires yesterday, giving us a summary of some of his views, contained a very fair proportion of lurid words, mixed with which was probably a deal of common-sense. We do not profess to know the technical side of naval matters. That is an expert's job. We can believe that Lord Fisher is an expert. Therefore his opinions are worth more than passing notice. But, whilst we admire candour in speech, we rather incline to think that Lord Fisher does damage to his own cause by his choice of language in dealing with those who do not see eye to eye with him. Abuse is not argument, and to call one's opponents "champion liars" and "muddlers" and to say that the nation is going to make "the same damned mess" of one thing that it has of another, does not greatly help. Talk like this smacks too much, also, of the talker fancying himself as the fount of all knowledge and wisdom on the questions at issue. We always need to think that the other man may have reason on his side also. To swear at or about him because he holds a different opinion to ours is very foolish, very childish and very useless.

## AMERICA AND THE TREATY.

The question of the ratification of the Peace Treaty is still being discussed in the United States, the Senate being inclined to approve it with certain reservations. President Wilson, however, now plainly states that America must either accept the Treaty in its entirety or leave it. No-one will dispute the bona fides of those who want the Treaty amended; they are acting in good faith, no doubt. Their attitude is explained by American dislike of getting entangled in the affairs of Europe, but we fear they overlook the point that President Wilson made in his recent speech to the Senate that "a new rule and a new responsibility have come to this great nation." If America is to play her rightful part in the affairs of the world, she will have to abandon her old-time isolation. As it was expressed in an American magazine recently, there seems no practicable way by which the United States can avoid taking a larger share of responsibility for future conditions in Europe and Asia. We believe that, for years to come, world peace can best be maintained by the group of Powers that won the victory and imposed terms upon Germany. That is why America should stand by the Treaty. "The best result," says an American writer, "will come from an attitude of confidence and vigour, rather than one of timidity and hesitation. To face danger is, often, to avert it." That is the spirit in which we should like the United States to think of the peace pact.

## HOUSE-PURCHASE.

The Government of Burma does certain things better than our own Government, for we read in a paper published in that Province that the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to confer on Heads of Departments the power to sanction the grant of house-purchasing advances in addition to the power they already possess to sanction the grant of house-building advances. Advances, we are told, are being sanctioned by the Heads of Departments for house-building when the applicant possesses full proprietary rights in the house-site. Advances for the purchase of a house are sanctioned in places where house rent is exceptionally high. One proviso is attached to this. Every officer to whom this allowance is sanctioned, must deposit with the Government satisfactory evidence that he has acquired a clear title to the house and site to be purchased. The resources of the Hongkong Government would be quite adequate to inaugurate a scheme on the lines adopted by the Government of Burma. There is need here for special machinery to provide for the development and expansion of Hongkong and the mainland on comprehensive and systematic lines at a cost not unduly burdensome either to the owner of property or to the public at large.

## DAY BY DAY.

IT IS NOBLER TO SPEND YOUR DAYS IN THE BITTERNESS OF UNHEDED STRUGGLE THAN TO BECOME A PARASITE TO GAIN A HOLLOW FRIEND.

The Philippine Islands are proclaimed to be an infected place by the Hongkong Government.

His Honour the Chief Justice has ordered that no Criminal Sessions shall be held in the month of September.

The Cheung Chau Summer Resort Association is exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance, 1911.

The ss. Khival, by which Sir Reginald Stubbs is coming East, is due at Colombo on the 17th inst. and at Hongkong on the 30th inst.

By the Nippon Maru there returned to the Colony yesterday Mr. J. W. Franks, Mr. H.C. Sandford, Miss Skipton, Mr. A. Crook and Mr. W. Kay.

Vice-Governor Yeater of the Philippines and Mr. Frederick O'Brien, editor of the *Manila Times*, who have been on a visit to Canton and Macao, left Hongkong yesterday for Manila.

We are informed that the Government intends on the 16th inst., to reduce the rice allowance to its subordinate Chinese employees to \$1.60, owing to the reduction in the price of rice.

It is notified that at the expiration of three months the Bank of Asia, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

Tenders are being invited for macadamizing and tar painting Castle Peak Road from Un Loong River Bridge to the Pier at Castle Peak, and Castle Peak Road from Mai Po Village to Un Loong River Bridge.

The average mean temperature of Hongkong during August was 82.8, the highest being 92.2 on the 1st, and the lowest 74, on the 31st. There were 19.62 inches of rain and 177.7 hours of sunshine. The average humidity was 82.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Cecil Graham Perdue to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Chief Inspector James Kerr to act as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, during the absence on leave of Mr. Philip Peveril John Wodehouse, C. I. E.

The usual fortnightly whist drive was held last night at the Kowloon Naval Depot. The following were the prize-winners:—1st, Mr. Mugridge; 2nd, Mr. Henderson; 3rd, Mr. Ellis; 4th, Mr. Yeoh; 5th, Mr. Thomas; hidden number, Mr. Connell; booby prize, Mr. Dellick. The next event of the kind will be held on the 26th instant.

From the Hongkong office of the Nederlandsch Handel-maatschappij (Netherlands Trading Society) we have received a copy of the Society's general balance sheet and profit and loss account to 31st December, 1918, which show that the net profits amount to F. 12,651,296.87 (£1,654,275) out of which, after providing for the statutory reserve to the extent of F. F. 1,830,259.37 (£152,522) a dividend of 14% has been declared.

We are in receipt of a little booklet, tastefully produced by the Victoria Printing Press, containing the text of the speech recently delivered by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak to the pupils of the Ellis Kadoorie School, on "The World's Peace and What it Means to Us." It is printed both in English and Chinese and thus preserves in permanent form the excellent advice offered by Mr. Lau to the younger generation of the Chinese.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. Chiu U Tin, \$100; Mr. Chan Sin Ki, \$100; Mr. Mok Kon Sang, \$100; Mr. Fung Ping Shan, \$100; Mr. Lee Yam Chi, \$100; Mr. Lo Cho Shan, \$100; Mr. Li Wing Kwong, \$100; Mr. S. W. Tso, \$100; Mr. Au Chak Man, \$100; Mr. Chan Kit Son, \$100; Mrs. Ho Lum Sze, \$10; Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, \$5; H. E. W., \$15; Wo Ping Theatre, \$50.

## HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending September 14, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.  
September 8.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand to-day, is 2s. 2 1/2d.

## GOVERNORS OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

September 11.—It is stated in Saturday's *Government Gazette* that Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Mr. N. G. Mitchell Innes, Mr. E. R. Bellies, C.M.G., Mr. A. M. Thomson, M.A., and the Rev. R. F. Cubbold, M.A. have been appointed members of the governing body of the Queen's College.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

September 11.—At yesterday's meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd., Messrs. Ho Tung and W. Parfitt were re-elected members of the Board of Directors and Mr. C. S. Taylor joined the Board for six months, vice Mr. John Grant, whose appointment was not confirmed.

## BOW-WOW!

September 12.—A formidable looking, Chinese torpedo-boat arrived here, this afternoon, from Canton.

## DEARTH OF TONNAGE.

September 13.—At the present time there is quite a dearth here of steam tonnage available for the China Coast trade and the prospects for the future are all in favour of the shipowners and against the charterers, who now find it difficult to engage suitable vessels at prices likely to leave a fair margin of profit.

## SHIPPING PROSPERITY.

September 13.—Things are rapidly looking up in the shipping line here and although there is an unusual number of vessels, both sail and steam, in port, all of them are engaged at remunerative rates, especially steam coasters, two of which are now running under six months' charters at \$5,800 and \$5,000 per annum.

[There must have been something seriously wrong in the *Telegraph* office 25 years ago—witness the obvious inconsistency of the two foregoing paragraphs.—E.A.K.H.T.]

## WATER TROUBLES.

September 13.—It is rumoured in some Chinese circles here that the water supplied to the Chinese quarter of the City is impregnated with sulphur and that they are now making arrangements to import water for drinking and cooking purposes from the mainland. There is not an atom of truth in the mischievous rumour and therefore no necessity for the importation of water either from Tai-kok-tai or any other part of the Celestial Empire.

## UNNECESSARY QUARANTINE.

September 14.—We note that the Singapore Government is still keeping up the quarantine farce on vessels arriving from Hongkong, although this port has been officially declared, and practically is, free from plague.

## CONTROL OF WATERWORKS.

September 14.—At the meeting of the Sanitary Board, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Francis gave notice that on the 17th inst. he will move a resolution to the effect that "the time has come for the transfer of the control of the waterworks from the Public Works Department to the Sanitary Board."

## POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

COMMAND.  
Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.), resumes command of the Police Reserve as from this date.

## ARMS.

Outstanding Rifles and Ammunition should be returned to the Musketry Inspector through the Store Sergeant between 9 a.m. and 12 noon or 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. (Saturday and Sunday excepted).

## NOT SO FAR OUT.

For the work of an inspired composer we are indebted to the *Boston Transcript*: "The doctor felt the patient's pulse and declared there was no hope."

## CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.—13th Sunday after Trinity, 14th Sept. 1919. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Services: Merbecke. Hymns: 9, 178, 323, 382. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Alcock. Psalm: Robinson. Te Deum: Russell. Jones and Pye. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 193, 224. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 71, verses 1, 2, 7, 10, 16, 21 & 22 in unison. Hymn 224, verses 1 & 2 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.). Responses: Ferial. Psalm: Smart. Middle Voluntary: Spasichio—Liszt. Magnificat: Smart (21st morning). Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns: 281, 187, 477. Voluntary: Hymn, Celeste—Grey. N.B.—Psalm 73, verses 1, 2, 11, 12, 20, 24 & 25 in unison. Hymn 281, verse 3 in unison. Hymn 187, verse 4 in unison. Hymn 477, verses 3 & 5 in unison. N.B.—Organ Recital on Tuesday, September 23rd, at 6.15 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.—14th September, 1919.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at Midday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Opening Voluntary. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Alcock. Psalm: LXXI—Robinson. Cook. Te Deum: Oakeley in F.—15th Evening. Benedictus: Garrett. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymns: 360, 245, 590, 433, 579. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Opening Voluntary. Responses: Ferial. Psalm: LXXIII—Smart. Magnificat: Dupuis—25th Evening. Nunc Dimittis: Rimbault—16th Morning. Hymns: 550, 263, (A. & M. 381), 28, 19. Vesper Hymn. Concluding Voluntary.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.—Sunday, Sept. 14th, 1919. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Sermon.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Evening Service: 6.30 p.m.

THE GOSPEL HALL (No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, GLENEALY.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, WANCHAI.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, ARSENALE STREET.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

## A COLOMBO INCIDENT.

## JAPANESE-AUSTRALIAN FEELING.

Sydney, Aug. 27.—A telegram received from Colombo yesterday describes a remarkable incident arising out of the visit of an Australian troopship. One afternoon, while the troopship was in harbour, a resident named Bracegirdle was shooting crows at Mount Lavinia, about three miles along the coast from Colombo, when stray pellets struck a Japanese woman and her brother who were walking on the beach. The injuries were exceedingly slight, but the husband of the lady, who is a merchant named Shibagaki, has adopted an extraordinary attitude over the affair. He reported to the police that his wife was chased by Australian soldiers, who deliberately shot her.

The police soon disproved the allegation, and Mr. Bracegirdle, having discovered what he had done, apologised, but Mr. Shibagaki refused to accept this explanation and persisted in his original story. He proceeded to cable to the Tokyo Government to demand redress. The Japanese Consul at Bombay came down to Colombo to make inquiries, and visited the scene of the incident, which was reconstructed for his benefit.

Reuter is in a position to say that the allegations against the Australians are absolutely disproved, but Mr. Shibagaki is determined to make an international matter of it. The incident is creating great indignation locally.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A proposal for the complete abolition of titles has been rejected by the German National Assembly. That was to have been expected in a country where there has been from time immemorial an insane rage for titles. Besides it may be convenient to retain existing titles, for the time may come—some people think it will not be long—when this make-believe Republicanism will vanish and give place once more to the old order of things. No titles, it is further decreed, are to be bestowed except upon persons holding office in the State. Still, this gives ample room for the indulgence of a notorious German habit of conferring a resounding title on anybody and everybody who holds any public office. And not only upon the holders, but upon their wives—thus Mrs. Privy Councillor Bratwurst, Mrs. Inspector of Sewers Faulwasser, and so on. That national custom is not to be extinguished in a day in any country, and particularly in Germany.

Writing on the subject of Army-recruiting, a correspondent of *The Globe* suggests that the particulars which are taken from a newly-joined man regarding his previous occupation are nowadays becoming superfluous in a good many cases, the question, "What is your trade or calling?" being often answered by "Soldiering." It was given more than once, however, at the beginning of the war, when hardened old irregulars and soldiers-of-fortune turned up in shoals "to have a cut at the Hun." One man, when asked what he did when he happened to find himself in "civil life," said: "Why, look for another war and 'list again. Did you think I was a grocer or a parson?" An amusing story which used to be told in the Service was of two sad fellows who tried to enlist, but who seemed very averse to giving any account of their antecedents. Pressed as to what his trade was, one of them, a big hulking fellow of villainous aspect, said, "Well, I was a watchmaker." "Where?" asked the recruiting officer, "In a crowd," replied the would-be recruit. After a moment the inner meaning of this little joke soaked into the R.O.'s head, and he turned to the other recruit. "What were you?" he asked. "A striker," replied No. 2. "You mean a striker in an iron works?" asked the R.O. "No, not exactly," was the reply. "I was striker to a watch-maker. I worked for my pal here, and did the striking while he did the pinching!"

Mr. Balfour, who has at times a pretty gift in cynicism, must have extracted a good deal of entertainment from the felicitations offered to him on his 71st birthday. Perhaps "Hail and farewell" best comprises a good many of them, and the occasion of the birthday congratulations has also been selected as appropriate for speculations on his successor. Yet it is worth noting as remarkable that there should be any question of a successor to the Arthur Balfour of 1919, for no man ever closed a political career more definitely than did he when he gave up the leadership of his party, nor has any man, been so long in politics with so little love for them. This contrast between fact and inclination has puzzled many more ardent politicians, and has led up to accusations of posing, just as has a taste in conversation which was once described as "talking philosophy to musicians and music to philosophers." If Mr. Balfour dislikes politics, it has been truly said that he understands a great deal about their strategy and has seemed at times to enjoy that as much as Mr. Lloyd George himself. Carlyle would have thundered against him; Palmerston might have sworn over him; he shook the good humour of Campbell-Bannerman; and Joseph Chamberlain must have found him trying at times. Nearly twenty years ago he was writing of his hatred of office, and yet he lived to be accused of clinging to office with the determination of a Whig in the late thirties. No man ever found the work of administration more trying, yet no man was ever so delightful an administrator. "Perfectly charming," they said of him in one field of his war activities. "But—" There is always a "but" in estimates of Arthur Balfour—friendly or hostile.



## NOTICE

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ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK AND  
SUPREME COUNCIL.ITALIAN OPINION ON  
TSARIST DEMOCRACY.

Professor Savemini writes in *L'Unita*, a Florentine weekly paper: "To the proffered conditions of the Council of Five Admiral Koltchak hastened to reply that he was in absolute accord . . . to take Admiral Koltchak's promises seriously—an old iron of the Tsarist regime, whose action is openly for the restoration of the old order, and thus every class and non-reactionary party of the Russian people are bound together against him, so that even he has to admit that the majority of the members of the Constituent Assembly elected in 1917 are in the Soviet area, to take seriously the democracy of Admiral Koltchak, which promises to respect the wishes of the Russian people only after having annihilated Bolshevism, as if the Bolsheviks do not form a part of the Russian people. It is a sad and shameful comedy, which by itself, alone would disgrace the Supreme Council of Five were these hapless ones not already completely disgraced by all their other preceding enterprises."

"As long as Germany was not defeated one could understand the Entente's intervention in Russia in order to reconstitute a battle front in the East, also passing over to the Bolsheviks: *primus rivere*. Also to-day intervention would be a great work of political good and wisdom, were it effected quite apart from all complicity with the old reactionary parties of Russia, with the sole aim of saving the mass of the Russian population from hunger and death; and of guaranteeing the liberty of all against the military terror of the Bolsheviks or of any other party."

"But the designs for action of Koltchak are quite different. For him it is a question of re-establishing the old regime, by means of brute force, before which the Bolshevik peril would pale, and to compel the Russian peasantry to restore the lands to their former proprietors; in return for this he gets help from the Governments of the Entente in his work of reaction, he promises that Russia will pay the bankers of the Entente the interest from the debts repudiated by the Bolsheviks. For that reason do we see the majority of the representatives, properly elected for the Constituent Assembly of 1917 join the Bolsheviks against Koltchak. . . . And for that reason should we add our voice of protest to that of all those who demand of the Governments of the Entente the end of the economic blockade and absolute neutrality in the internal questions of Russia."

## SHEFFIELD TO LONDON BY AIR.

A number of officials connected with Messrs. Vickers (Limited), who were required in London recently, were brought from Sheffield by aeroplane. Leaving Sheffield at 3.20 p.m. they flew to Hounslow, and were taken to the centre of London by motor-car, arriving at their destination at 5.50 p.m. The party included Colonel J. H. Leslie, a director of Messrs. Vickers, Miss Joan Leslie, Mr. R. G. Blake, Major J. Wortley, Major E. W. Wilkinson, Captain F. H. Wilkinson, Captain H. G. Howson, Captain H. R. Vickers, Mr. F. D. Wild, and Major A. J. Gainsford. The machine also carried a pilot and two mechanics. The aeroplane used was a Vickers-Vimy passenger carrying commercial machine, which is of similar construction to the aeroplane which flew the Atlantic. It has two Rolls-Royce Eagle mark engines.

## OH! WHAT A SURPRISE.

When Sir Reginald Stubbs arrives in Hongkong.  
(An event to take place before very long)  
We will greet him with guns and a trumpet fanfare,  
Hongkong and Kowloon, we all shall be there.

We'll wine him and dine him in true Hongkong style.  
The ladies will meet him with many a smile.  
We'll read him addresses, invite him to messes;  
We'll stop short of nothing but "Frenchy" caresses.

When all this is o'er (he will think it a bore),  
He might get a notion of what is in store.  
In the quiet seclusion of Government House,  
He will find that Hongkong does nothing but grouse.

The problems to tackle will make his brains crackle.  
It will take him ten years if he has to track all  
The sources of grumbles, of elite and humbles.  
A H—of a shock, he will get, when he "rumbles".

He will have to assert his Kingly authority,  
Show statesman-like tact of exceptional quality:  
If not, he will find the official majority,  
Will very soon be a decided minority.

When he has dealt with the question of taxes,  
He will have to find out who want to grind axes.  
When this is completed (it ought to be soon)  
He will find he has yet to consider Kowloon.

Then bridges and tunnels and squeezes and smuggles,  
A memorial of war, town bands and fine muddles.  
He will wish he were back in the Isle of Ceylon,  
And H.E.O.A.G. here, still "carrying on."

L' ENVOI.

But don't be afraid, Sir, don't take a fright,  
You will find that our bark is worse than our bite.  
Take our advice, Sir, you just sit tight,  
Just do what you think your conscience says "right."

H. F.

MENACE OF EASTERN  
COMPETITION.CHEAP LABOUR AND  
CAPITAL.

At the annual meeting of the China Association, held at 122, Leadenhall-street, F.C., on July 30, Mr. F. Anderson, who presided, spoke warningly of the danger of future commercial competition of the East, with the West.

In his speech in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. Anderson said that in this country far too little attention was paid to the future industrial competition of the East with the West; our trade unions apparently hardly ever gave it a thought. The broad fact was that there was a population of 800 millions in the East who were entering into the industrial race. In the case of industries in which great skill was required Eastern workers might be handicapped at first but that disadvantage would grow less and less as time went on; in any case the handicap was not all on one side. Formerly the West had the advantage of cheap capital; that advantage had already been lost.

In many industries wages in the West were 10 times as high as they were in the East, while working hours were a great deal shorter. Unless some steps were taken to balance the scale more evenly sooner or later a difficult position would arise. The wages in the East were paid in silver; if we were to succeed in discrediting silver as currency it would fall in value; the effect on Eastern industries would be as far as we were concerned, equivalent to a fall in Eastern wages. Surely it was worth our while to reconsider our position as regarded this important question in the light of experience gained since the outbreak of war.

Mr. Anderson also referred to the political situation in China and to the continuation of the deadlock in the struggle for power between what are called the North and the South. The great body of the people, he said, had from the first held aloof from the contest. An impression was gaining ground that, although there were few signs of a definite settlement, a renewal of hostilities was improbable; the decision of the principal Treaty Powers to make no further loans to China and to stop the importation of arms and ammunition, would doubtless have a pacifying effect.

Mr. George Jameson was re-elected president and Mr. Anderson chairman of the association. It was announced that it was intended to resume the annual dinner in October or November next.

EXCITING POLITICAL  
MEETING.SNAKES THROWN ON A  
STAGE.

Japan is becoming up to date in the matter of political meetings, says the *Japan Advertiser*. The meeting held at the Shintomiza Theatre recently produced as much excitement as could be wished for in any part of the world. When Mr. Genji Matsuda, a prominent Seiyukai member, was speaking, some admirer heaved three snakes on the stage.

The Seiyukai party charged no admission and the big theatre was packed to the doors long before the speakers commenced. There were about 300 policemen in uniform and plain clothes in the audience in addition to 130 soshi, braves, in the pay of the Kenseikai. There were also a large number of soshi in the employ of the Seiyukai.

Among the speakers of the evening were such well known orators as Mr. Hajime Motoda, Mr. Somei Uzawa and Mr. Kakugoro Inouye but the voice of the speakers was drowned by the noise of the professional disturbance makers. While Mr. Matsuda was speaking some one in the audience threw a parcel on the stage that contained three big Aodaisho snakes. Taking advantage of the excitement caused by the snakes, two of the Kenseikai soshi sprang on the stage, upset the tables and attempted to punch the speaker. The Seiyukai soshi came to his rescue and pumelled the assailants cheerfully. In another part of the theatre a Seiyukai soshi was severely carved with a knife.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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## JAPANESE PROBLEMS.

## AN AMERICAN OPINION.

San Francisco, August 2.—In an address before the Commonwealth Club on Saturday, August 2nd, Mr. Robert Newton Lynch, Vice-President and Manager of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, gave his impressions of his recent visit to Japan. Mr. Lynch reported a most cordial reception on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the leading cities of Japan and the practical plans for co-operation between these organizations and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Lynch spoke highly of the standing and capacity of the business men whom he met and their evident willingness to discuss problems of Japan's relation with the United States. These gentlemen were very anxious, he said, to find the real causes of misunderstanding and showed a disposition to bring influence to bear to change any policies or conditions which interfered with the freest commercial co-operation.

Mr. Lynch sketched the present situation in Japan and outlined the perplexing difficulties arising out of the fundamental necessity of expansion which Japan finds in seeking an outlet for the great increase in her population. Inasmuch as Japan has less than the area of Texas, she must either greatly develop her industrial resources or seek the migration of large numbers to Manchuria, South America or some other quarter not already pre-empted or where distressing and unsolvable race problems would result.

Mr. Lynch made a particular report on the industrial conditions

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at present obtaining in Japan and especially those resulting from the conclusion of the war. Wages in Japan have doubled and there is no tendency to reduce standards set by war conditions. Various labour organizations are being formed, up to the present time under strict surveillance and control, but Japan industrially is facing the issues of the operation of the same restless forces which are characteristic of Occidental nations.

The speaker referred to the suspicion and distrust which Japan is meeting on the part of the other nations and the tendency to regard the whole situation with pessimism. On the other hand, he sketched the relation of the Pacific Coast to the development of Oriental commerce and the serious misfortune which would attend the fact of permanent misunderstanding. He expressed his belief that the better elements in Japan could be appealed to to eliminate the objectionable conditions and methods and that a spirit of helpfulness should be shown Japan in bringing the best commercial and thinking elements to more dominant influence.

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ARRATON A. ITOLA	1st Oct.	due Calcutta, about 30th Sept. 26th Oct.	
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\* (Omitting Manila & Shanghai.)  
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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.  
IYO MARU ... Friday, 18th Sept., at Noon.  
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MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.  
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.  
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.  
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.  
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.  
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HWAHWA ... Saturday, 20th Sept.  
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TSURUGA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.  
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NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.  
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KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.  
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KOREA MARU	16th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.  
HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.  
Steamers. Leave Hongkong. 4th Nov.  
SEIYO MARU

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the P&O. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full information as to rates, routes, etc., apply to

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. T. DAIGO, Manager. KING'S BUILDINGS

# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.  
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"  
15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.  
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
SAN FRANCISCO  
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.  
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"  
Nov. 1st, 1919. Oct. 7th, 1919. Nov. 22nd, 1919.  
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

# "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)  
JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON & ANTWERP Steamer Sailing  
For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.  
Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton Hongkong, 10. Apr. 1917. THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

# AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.  
ESTABLISHED—1841.  
HEAD OFFICE—65, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.  
LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.  
6, Haymarket, S. W.  
11, Elbury Street, S. W.  
Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.  
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.  
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.  
American Business a Specialty.

# SHIPPING NEWS

AUSTRALIAN FREIGHT RATES.  
It is expected that the freight rates on the outward voyage from Japan to Australia will be increased by 10 shillings from September and 25 shillings from October, says the "Japan Advertiser." Up to the time of the conclusion of the armistice the freight rate on general cargo from Japan to Australia stood at 250 shillings, but owing to the great declines in shipments, after the armistice and the competition between the Australian Freight Conference, which is composed of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Eastern Steamship Company, and the Taiyo Kaisha, a precipitous drop in freight rates occurred and they were lowered again and again until about two months ago shipments were accepted by the competing companies at only about Y. 6. A sort of agreement was then reached between them, and as a result thereof, the rate on general cargo was raised to 25 shillings with a 10 per cent. rebate. This rate is now in force, but the steamship companies take the view that it is too low, and they are now considering a proposal to raise it. It is understood that the increase will be carried into effect after the Taiyo Kaiun Kaisha has been admitted into the Australian Freight Conference as the result of the recent agreement which was reached between that company and the other concerns maintaining service on the Australian run. It is not definitely known whether and when the Taiyo Kaiun Kaisha will be admitted into the Australian Freight Conference, but it is taken for granted that the steamship company will join it from September. It is accordingly expected that the freight rate on general cargo will be raised from 25 shillings to 35 shillings from September 1 and to 50 shillings from October 1, with a rebate of 10 per cent. in both cases.

# MANNING OF UNITED STATES SHIPS.

Notwithstanding the optimism of the United States authorities that their vessels would be manned by American crews, it has often been felt that the time would have to come when it would be realised that ships could be built faster than crews could be provided for them. That time has evidently arrived, for it was shown in a recent article that there was a dearth of marine engineers in the United States, and now comes the announcement that the Shipping Board require 1,500 firemen for the merchant service. The age limit is from 18 to 35, and the pay £15 a month. American ships for Americans have been strongly advocated by ships officer association and seamen's unions, but judging from the tenor of an article on the subject appearing in the "Marine Journal" of New York the real conditions of the situation are being realised. One contemporary says:—"Of course, the United States Shipping Board cannot declare for a closed shop, so far as members of maritime unions are concerned. That would be as unjust as it would be unconstitutional, and in practical effect, so far as firemen and seamen are concerned, would bar young American citizens out of a great many ships, to the advantage of foreigners. The seamen's organisations were quick to see this, and have now so modified their request that the preference given is to be extended to seamen and firemen of American nationality. This proposal, of course, is not unconstitutional, and it is likely to win a larger measure of popular support. But the "Marine Journal" feels that the present time is not opportune for the placing of any restrictions upon the manning and maintaining of American merchant vessels. Hundreds of new ocean-going steamers are now being built and every possible effort must be made to officer and man them. Any new requirement of American citizenship for their crews could be met just now only at the cost of grave inconvenience to shipowners. When our country has developed a much larger seagoing personnel, a further preference for American seamen may be possible. But that time has not yet come. "These questions, like other similar questions, ought to be left to the deliberate consideration of the marine council of the Shipping Board. That council will have ample time and the requisite machinery for the handling of such problems. Of course, it would be an ideal plan to man all of the new Shipping Board fleet with American citizens, but practical men know that this is not yet possible."

# SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail  
SHANGHAI ... Suiyang ... 15th Sept. at d'light  
SWATOW & BANGKOK ... Chusan ... 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
SHANGHAI ... Sinkiang ... 18th Sept. at d'light  
W WEL, CHEFOO & T'SIN HUICHOW ... 19th Sept. at 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.  
For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 35. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Agents. Hongkong Sept. 12 1919.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijpanas	Java	in port	15th Sept.	Japan
Tijbodas	Java	in port	16th Sept.	Japan
Tijlilong	Japan	13th Sept.	16th Sept.	Java
Tijlilap	Japan	23rd Sept.	30th Sept.	Java
Tijlaroom	Shanghai	28th Sept.	1st Oct.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. York Building.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 16th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. F. Stewart	FRI. 19th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Quinnebaug	Medina	TUES. 23rd Sept. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

# INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong, (Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Fr., 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo Kwongkong	Sun., 14th Sept. at d'light	
SHANGHAI via Swatow Wosang	Tues., 16th Sept. at d'light	
KOBE	Chaksang	Wed., 17th Sept. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Thur., 18th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Fri., 19th Sept. at d'light
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwalsang	Fri., 19th Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 20th Sept. at noon
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 19th Sept. at 3 p.m.
ALCUTTA	Line	Th. Line has now been re-organised and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.  
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Western Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi and Haiphong.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 400 tons of cargo capacity.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215. JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

# THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Melbourne, via Queens-land Ports	7th Oct.	Early Nov.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.  
A daily qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.  
For Passage Rates and Further Particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.



## SHIPPING.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said."ALTAI MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Sept.  
"ALASKA MARU" ... Friday, 26th Sept.  
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Saturday, 13th Sept.  
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore."SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th Sept.  
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service."UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Oct.  
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTION, LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE."LUZON MARU" ... Beginning Oct.  
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama."CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.  
"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 21st Sept.  
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi &amp; Yokohama.

"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 29th Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,  
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

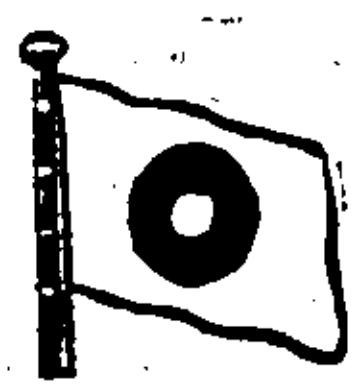
Y. K. K.  
YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.  
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)NANYO MARU No. 1  
NANYO MARU No. 2  
NANYO MARU No. 3  
SODEGAURA MARU.  
KYODO MARU No. 13  
TAMON MARU No. 1  
ASOSAN MARU.  
CHEIAN MARU.REGULAR SERVICE FOR  
FREIGHT BETWEENHONGKONG,  
BANGKOK  
and/or  
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 &amp; 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



## KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CALCUTTA, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasted Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,  
M. HASHIMOTO,  
General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.  
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About September 25th.  
"OLEN" ... October 14th.  
"POOHUM" ... October 22nd.  
"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... October 25th.  
"WHEATLAND" ... November 1st.  
"WINDCOTT" ... November 30th.  
"CREVENQUER" ... December 20th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"COAXET" ... About October 6th.  
"WAWALONA" ... October 31st.  
"WISWAMAH" ... November 30th.  
"MONAGUE" ... December 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Manilla.

## SHIPPING.

## THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## VANCOUVER

via MANILA &amp; SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" ... SAILING DATE ... about 10th Oct.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO U.S.S.B.B.

"WEST HEPBURN" ... Middle of Oct.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.  
THIRD FLOOR 792.

Lloyd Triestino

## S.S. "GABLONZ"

Will be despatched on or about 19th September for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said &amp; Trieste. (possibly calling at Bombay).

## S.S. "NIPPON"

For Singapore, Colombo, Port Said and Trieste.  
about end November.

First class passenger accommodation—single and double berth cabins also cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., &amp; China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AND

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE.

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"Teensai" ... via Panama ... 23rd Sept.  
"Eurymedon" ... via Panama ... 11th Oct.  
"Eurybates" ... via Panama ... 7th Nov.  
"City of Newcastle" ... via Suez ... 30th Nov.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO CANTON.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG &amp; SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers,  
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	12th Sept.	18th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

## CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS & DIXON (INC.)  
FROM SEATTLE ETC.

THE American Steamship

"WEST HENSHAW"

having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all the cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong &amp; Kowloon Wharf &amp; Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 19th September, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 17th inst., by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after the arrival of the steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the undersigned.

GEO. GRIMBLE &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1919.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO.

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON MARU."

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer of the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk. Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after September 17th.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Friday, Sept. 19th, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DAIGO.

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1919.

## CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

From KOBE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong &amp; Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON

&amp; CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1919.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENVINNES"

From MIDDLESBO.

LONDON &amp; STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong &amp; Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9 September, 1919.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA (European Line) left for this port via the Canal on the 23rd August, and expected here on the 1st Oct.

The Admiral Line s.s. CITY OF SPOKANE will arrive Hongkong about September 15th from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. CITY OF FLORENCE left New York on 11th July, and may be expected to arrive Hongkong about the 15th Sept. 1919.

The Admiral Line s.s. OLE will arrive at Hongkong about September 30th, from Portland via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The Admiral L. s.s. COAXE will arrive at Hongkong about October 3rd, from Portland via usual ports.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port on the 2nd Sept., and expected here on the 20th Sept.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on the 4th Sept., and is due here on or about the 25th September.

The PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from its Manila Office to the effect that the s.s. WEST VACA sailed from that Port on Sept. 10th, and that she will arrive at this Port on Saturday Sept. 13th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYO M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji &amp; Shanghai on the 9th Sept., and is expected here on the 18th Sept.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Kobe, on 10th Sept., noon, and is due at Shimidzu on 11th Sept.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YETOROFU M. (Calcutta Line) left Moji for this port on the 10th Sept., and is expected here on the 16th Sept.

The P. &amp; O. s.s. DILWARA left Singapore for this Port on the 11th instant at 5 p.m. and is due here on the 16th instant at about 7 a.m.

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING  
COMPOSITION AND PAINT COMPANY, LTD.

Registered Trade Mark.

HONGKONG: TORPEDO BRAND. HONGKONG: THE BANK LINE, LTD.

## Anti-Corrosive and Anti-Fouling Compositions

All manufactured at the Company's Works, BARKING, ESSEX.

CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY.

These well-known Compositions afford unsurpassed protection against Rust and Fouling. Their firm adherence and smooth, unbroken surface tend to increase speed and save coal consumption.

AGENCIES AND STOCKS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

HEAD OFFICE: 130, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

And at Cardiff, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Hull, Southampton, Dunkirk.

NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL COMPOSITION &amp; PAINT Co., Ltd., 17, BATTERY PLACE.

THE  
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.  
of Hongkong Ltd.BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

TEL. NO. 30. HONGKONG. "TAIKOO"

SHEPPARD &amp; CO.

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SHEPPARD &amp; CO.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## J. ULLMANN &amp; CO.

## The Jewellery House

In order to make room for further arrivals, we begin from this date

## BIG REDUCTION SALE

of

## BACCARAT'S CUT GLASS

The worlds best make

We only stock one brand of Cut Glass and only the best "BACCARAT'S"

## J. ULLMANN &amp; CO.

## YOUR CHILD'S FUTURE?

## OUR EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS

PROVIDE DEFINITE FUNDS

## FOR EDUCATION, DOWRY, BUSINESS.

Particulars on Application.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.  
F. M. WELLS, Manager.  
12, Powell's Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

## G. R. NOTICE.

MAGISTRACY.

It is hereby notified that a meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber on Monday, the 22nd day of September, 1919, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, viz:—

From Yoshitaro Futami for a Restaurant Adjunct Licence at No. 1, Spring Garden Lane, Ground floor.

G. A. WOODCOCK,  
Secretary to the Licensing Board.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1919.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

BY THE

## VICTORIA.

TO-NIGHT IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY YOU HAVE OF SEEING THE FIFTH & SIXTH EPISODES OF

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER."

ON SUNDAY AT MATINEE (6 O'CLOCK) THE VICTORIA THEATRE IS SCREENING

"THE CELEBRATED SCANDAL"

IN 5 PARTS.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE: 67 Golf Club. Detention \$100 each. What? Apply Box 232, c/o Hongkong.

## NOTICE.

Permission given by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government under section 10 of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance 1915.

On and after the 8th day of September, 1919.—

(1) Persons who are in possession of such passports as are hereinafter mentioned and produce the same hereinafter mentioned are permitted by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to leave the Colony without a pass from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

(2) A British subject is permitted to leave the Colony, without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport which has been issued or renewed within the last two years and provided that he produces such passport, on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.

(3) A Subject of a Foreign Power is permitted to leave the Colony without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport granted by or on behalf of the Government of the Country of which he is a subject, and provided that he produces such passport on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.

2. A person arriving in and leaving the Colony by the same steamer is permitted to leave the Colony, provided that he has such valid passport as aforesaid and provided that he produces such passport, on demand, for examination on board, both prior to the arrival of the steamer in the Colony and prior to its departure from the Colony.

3. Members of ships crews are permitted to sign on without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Note:—1. All persons, who are either without a passport or without such a valid passport as above mentioned, must continue to comply with all the provisions of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915.

2. To prevent delay in sailings, Shipping Companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports aforesaid in their possession.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particular required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,  
C. S. P.  
Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

## NOTICE.

NATIONAL BONDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that repayment of drawn bonds and payment of interest coupons will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes, at current rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said bonds and coupons.

For the  
BANK OF CHINA.  
Tsuyee Pei  
Manager.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Club, will be held at the Club House on Wednesday September 17th 1919 at 6 p.m.

H. C. BESKER,  
Hon. Secretary.

## NOTICE.

DIOCESAN GIRLS SCHOOL KOWLOON.

This school will re-open Tuesday September 16th. Boarders return Monday 15th September.

## NOTICE.

On and after Monday Sept. 15th 1919 the Pass office and the office for the Registration of Persons under ordinance 6 of 1916 will be located at the Central Police Station and not at the Post Office Building.

E. D. C. WOLFE,  
C. S. P.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1919.

## NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Humphreys Estate & Finance Company Limited will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 24th day of September 1919 at noon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Offices of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings. In such copy the portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the Old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the subjoined extraordinary resolution will be proposed.

"That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board  
G. RAPP,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 9th September, 1919.

## NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Thursday, the 18th September 1919, at 5 p.m.

Business:—As posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,  
E. Des Voeux  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Lah Vyn Kee to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 17th & 18th September 1919 commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios

from the Sung to T'owkwong Dynasties.

comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue & white vases, plates, bowls, flower pots, incense burners, figures, porcelain plaques, red lacquer vases, famille rose screens, very fine crystal vase & agate ornaments, snuff bottles, jade ornaments, old bronzes etc. etc. etc.

also

A Few Pieces of Soochow Redwood Ware

N. B. The Undersigned will give one week guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Tuesday, the 16th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## WISEMAN LIMITED.

## Fresh Arrivals

## MACKINTOSH'S.

Toffee de Luxe

50 cents per tin

Oranges and Grape Fruit

## WISEMAN LTD.

Tel. 407.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road Ctl.  
Hankow Branch: Panoff Building.

## FOR THE YEAR TO COME

Prudence is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, is by

## OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

WITH US  
\$1 to start.  
In a few years it may become thousands.

## TIDE TABLE.

8th to 14th September 1919.

Day	Month	Year	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Day	Month	Year	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
8th	Sept	1919	5.15	1.15	6.15	2.15
9th	Sept	1919	5.25	1.25	6.25	2.25
10th	Sept	1919	5.35	1.35	6.35	2.35
11th	Sept	1919	5.45	1.45	6.45	2.45
12th	Sept	1919	5.55	1.55	6.55	2.55
13th	Sept	1919	6.05	2.05	7.05	3.05
14th	Sept	1919	6.15	2.15	7.15	3.15

7 morning, 8 afternoon.

## GERMAN GOODS FOR ENGLAND.

Rotterdam, July 28.—The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* learns that an agreement has been made between an important British syndicate and the Dutch trading company, Messrs. "Blass and Groenewegen, of Utrecht, with the object of making wholesale purchases of German metal products for immediate export to England. The newspaper adds that this transaction is of great importance for Dutch commerce, because it is apparent that through the continuous rise of the American rate of exchange on London and the increasing difficulties in industrial life in England, British merchants have been compelled to apply for supplies of goods to the Continent.

## WAR CRIMES.

## RELATED ADMISSIONS.

Amsterdam, July 28.—At the afternoon sitting of the International Trades Union Preparatory Conference, the Belgian delegate, M. Mertens, delivered a passionate speech protesting against the attitude of the German trade union leaders during the war.

The leaders, he said, had voted for the war credits. They might defend themselves by saying they did not then know the treatment that Belgium would be subjected to. But there was no excuse for the fact that the German trade unions did not protect against the oppression of the Belgian trade unions by the German invaders, and that they permitted and tolerated the crimes of the oppressors.

In 1914 rumours were spread about that Belgian workmen were shirking their work. The facts were that the German oppressors forced the Belgian workmen to cease work. A German trade unionist who was in Belgium saw and disapproved of the conditions there, but he had not urged the German trade unions to protest against them. The Germans asserted that they had complained to their Government but had not dared to do so openly. It was their duty, but they lacked the necessary courage. Nor had they protested against the deportations.

M. Mertens also severely censured the Scandinavian trade unionists for the fact that, on visiting Belgium during the war, they had allowed themselves to be conducted round by Germans and did not ask Belgians for information.

Herr Legien, the German delegate, in replying, said that from the commencement of the war the German workmen had adopted the standpoint that Germany was waging a war of defence. He denied that Germany was wholly to blame for the war. The war was prepared in the big capitalist circles of all countries. The Peace of Versailles confirmed this.

The President of the Congress, M. Oudegeest, then pointed out that the French delegate, M. Joubaux, was the author of a motion aiming at the reconciliation of the Belgians and the Germans.

In connection with this motion the German delegate, Herr Sassenbach, would make a statement which would be given to a committee composed of one member of each delegation. The committee would examine the statement and see that a decision was arrived at on the subject before the actual Congress on Monday. The sitting closed at half-past 10.

## "IF GERMAN LABOUR HAD KNOWN."

Herr Sassenbach's statement runs as follows:—

The German trade unions have always recognized that Germany acted wrongly with regard to Belgium. They always condemned the atrocities of war committed during the German occupation of Belgium. The deportation of Belgian workers was not done with the consent of the German workers, and as far as possible during the war we fought against it. The attitude of the German labouring classes at the outbreak of war and during the war was dictated by the position of Germany. It was our conviction that Germany was fighting a defensive war, and that this was the general opinion in Germany is proved by the fact that the leaders of the Socialist and Independent Socialist movement took the same position at the outbreak of the war. The German labouring classes have always been opponents of war and of armaments, and have never assented to the imperialistic tendencies of the Government.

If at the beginning of the war all had been known that is known now; if the labouring classes had not been misled and betrayed by the Government, the attitude of the German labouring classes and their leaders would have been different.

If the German labour movement had suspected that Germany was the aggressive Power, then without any doubt it would have tried to prevent the war with every means in its power. We must recognize that the workers of other countries cannot appreciate or understand several of our actions during the war, but these acts were forced upon us by the heavy struggle being waged by the German nation. Now the truth is being brought home, and many a thing which we did under full conviction should, it is clear, never have been done. All we did was done under the full conviction that right was on

## U.S. SHIP ALLOCATION.

## SHIPPING BOARD'S PLAN ANNOUNCED.

San Francisco, August 31.—At a meeting held in the offices of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to-day by the representatives of the special committee on shipping pointed as a result of conference of merchants and shippers with Mr. John H. Rosseter, Director of Operations of the United States Shipping Board, a tentative programme of ships' sailings was announced. Mr. Marshall Dill, Chairman of the Special Committee reported that he had just been in consultation with Mr. H. H. Eby, Pacific Coast Director of Operations for the Shipping Board and that a most satisfactory programme had been announced by Mr. Eby. Several days ago reports were received from Washington of the allocation to various ports of a number of shipping board vessels. According to Mr. Eby the reason that San Francisco was apparently ignored in this recapitulation was that his recommendations were not received by the Shipping Board until forty eight hours after the general announcement had been released. Mr. Eby further stated that his programme had been brought to the attention of Mr. Rosseter who with a few slight changes approved his findings.

Mr. Dill, in commenting upon his conference with Mr. Eby, brought out the fact that the greatest willingness is being exhibited by the local office of the Shipping Board, to give the utmost co-operation and attention to the necessities of Pacific Coast shipping. He stated that he was astonished at the amount of labour and the results which had been obtained by Mr. Eby's office and professed the belief which was endorsed by the committee that the following tentative programme would result satisfactorily to Pacific Coast shipping interests:—

15 Ships (weekly sailings) San Francisco to Japan, China and Philippines.

2 Ships San Francisco to Vladivostok, Manchuria, China and Japan.

2 Ships San Francisco to India and Dutch East Indies.

2 Ships San Francisco to Tahiti, Tonga, Apia and Honolulu.

4 Ships Los Angeles to Japan; China and Philippines (weekly sailings).

4 Ships (weekly sailings) Portland to Japan, China and Philippines.

14 Ships Seattle to Siberia, Manchuria, Japan, China and Philippines.

10 Ships from general Pacific Coast ports to Europe.

4 Ships from general Pacific Coast ports to Australia and New Zealand.

3 Ships from general Pacific Coast ports to West Coast of Mexico, Central America and South America.

3 Ships from general Pacific Coast ports to West Indies, Venezuela, Columbia.

In addition to the foregoing allocation to regular trade routes there will be fifteen ships which would be known as seasonal or tramp ships. They will be placed in service from Pacific Coast ports to China, India and Australia and will call at any of these ports if the amount of trade will insure a sufficient cargo.

Attention is also called to the fact that while the fleet is in the Pacific, which will probably be for an indefinite period a constant circle of 75,000 deadweight tons will be utilized for the supplying of the fleet with coal. These vessels will take their inception on Atlantic ports, delivering their cargoes of coal for the fleet in San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle and Honolulu, and will be available to Pacific Coast merchants for return cargoes to the Atlantic.

It is also called to your attention that there will be available for August-September allocation and part of this has already been allocated to shipping organizations—48 ships aggregating approximately 400,000 tons. These ships will be divided as follows:—20 to San Francisco, 12 to Portland, 16 to Seattle.

It is urged by the Shipping Board that they desire to receive any suggestions or recommendations as to changes in the above development program, the Shipping Board invites suggestions and ideas on the subject.

The members of the Committee are urged to present to their committee any changes that changes that they may care to take.

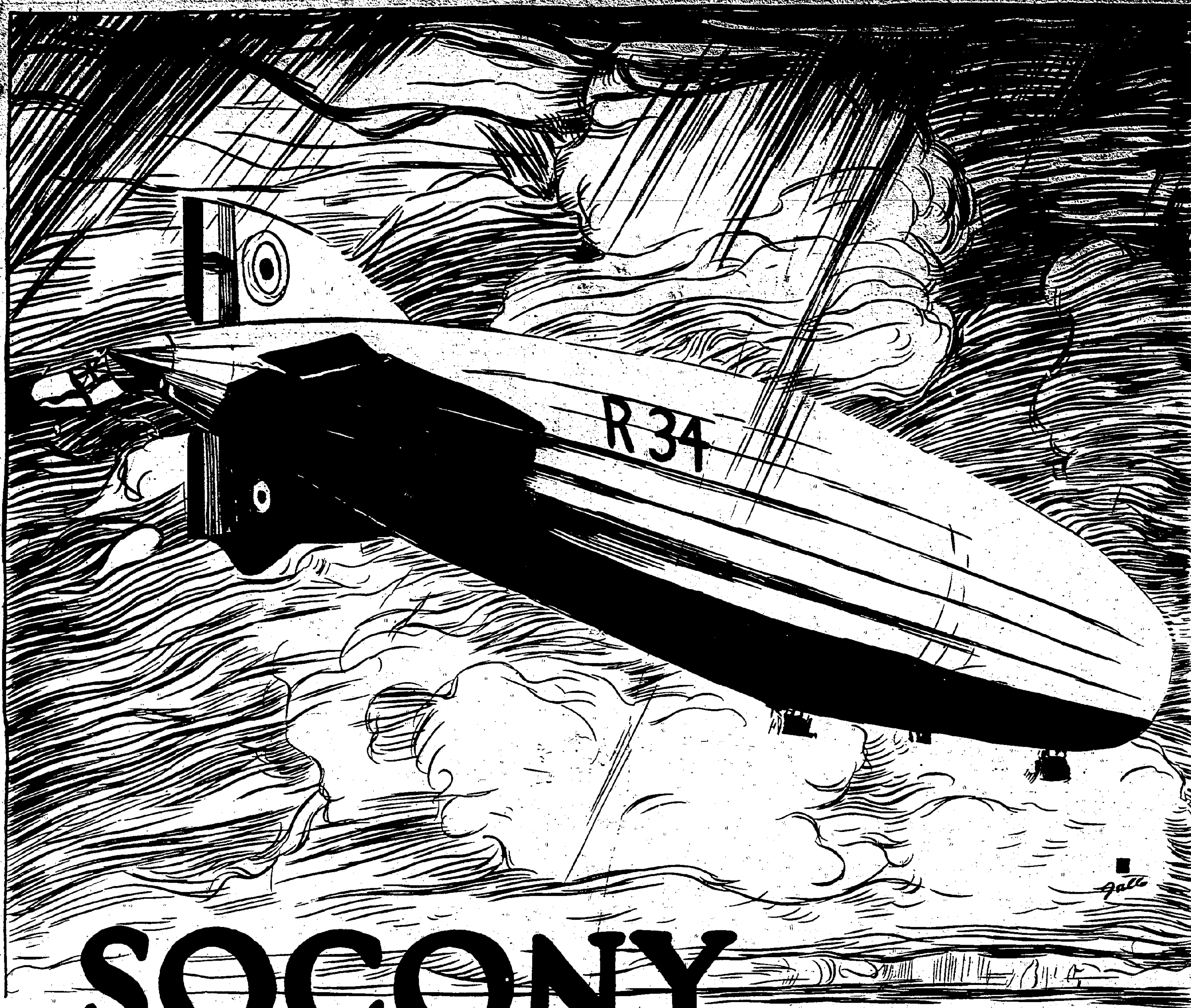
the side of the German people. At the outbreak of war we tried to do our duty without wronging the labouring classes of other countries and without filling in our own national obligations.



## NOTICES

**W. R. LOXLEY & Co.**





# SOCONY

## *took her home*



The sign of a reliable dealer  
and the world's best Gasoline

The fuel tanks of R-34 were filled with So-CONY Aviation Gasoline on her trip home.

Quite naturally she made splendid time and her engines did all that was asked of them—driven by clean-burning, power-full SoCONY Gasoline.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

# SOCONY GASOLINE

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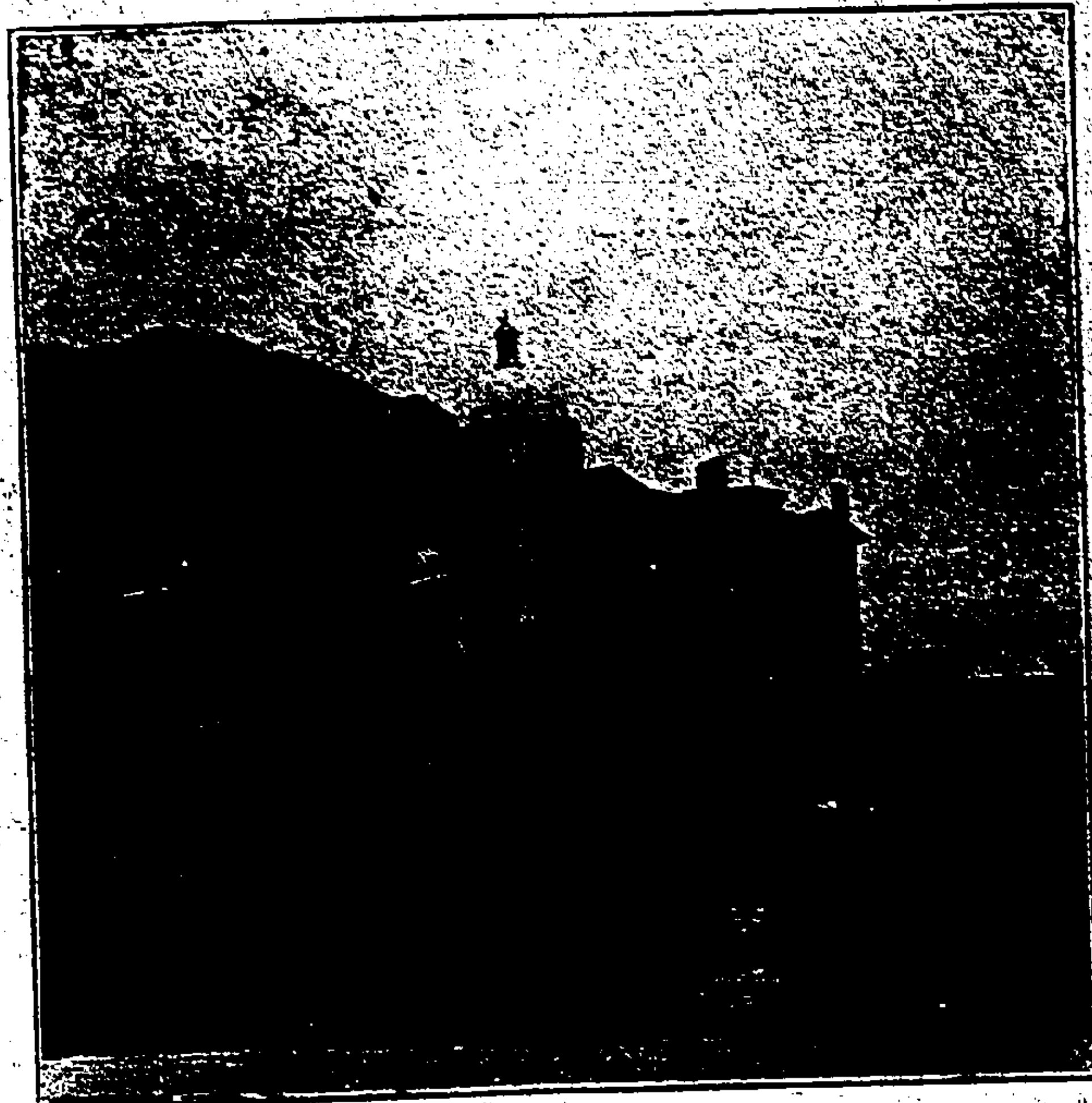
# PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.



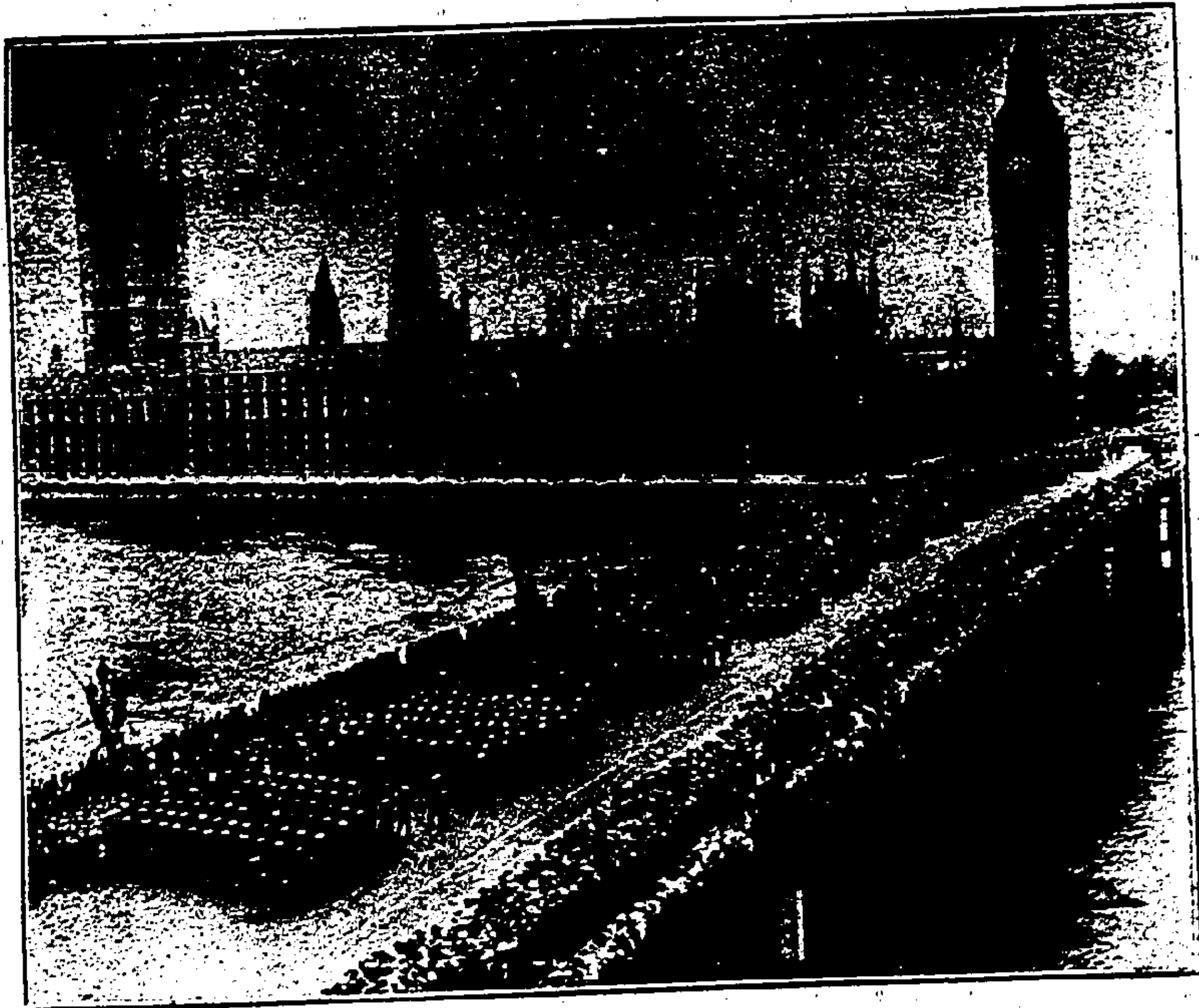
Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.M.G.,  
just appointed British Ambassador to Tokyo.



General Pershing presenting medals to British Officers  
in Hyde Park.



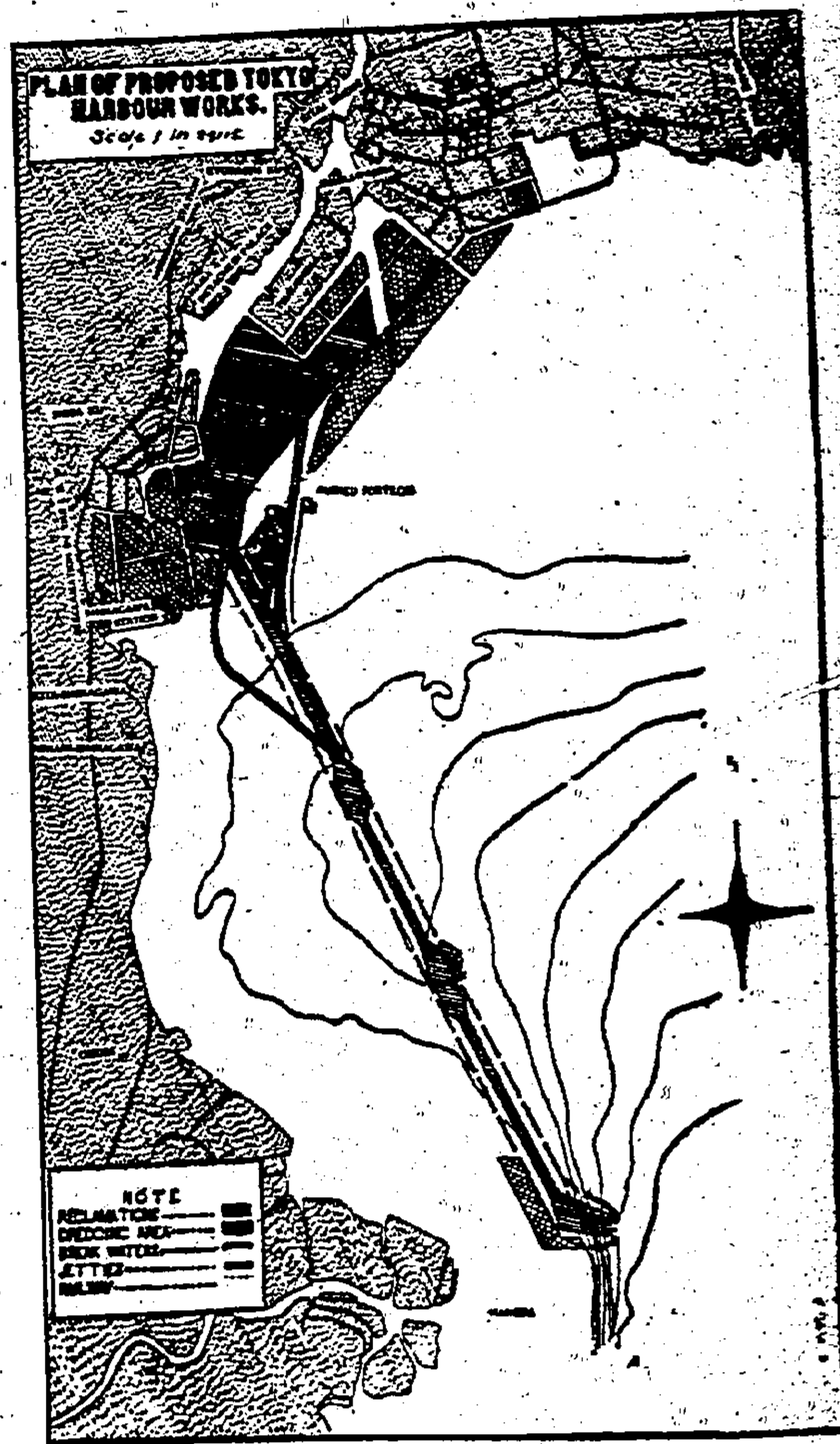
The French Mission's New Headquarters in Hongkong.



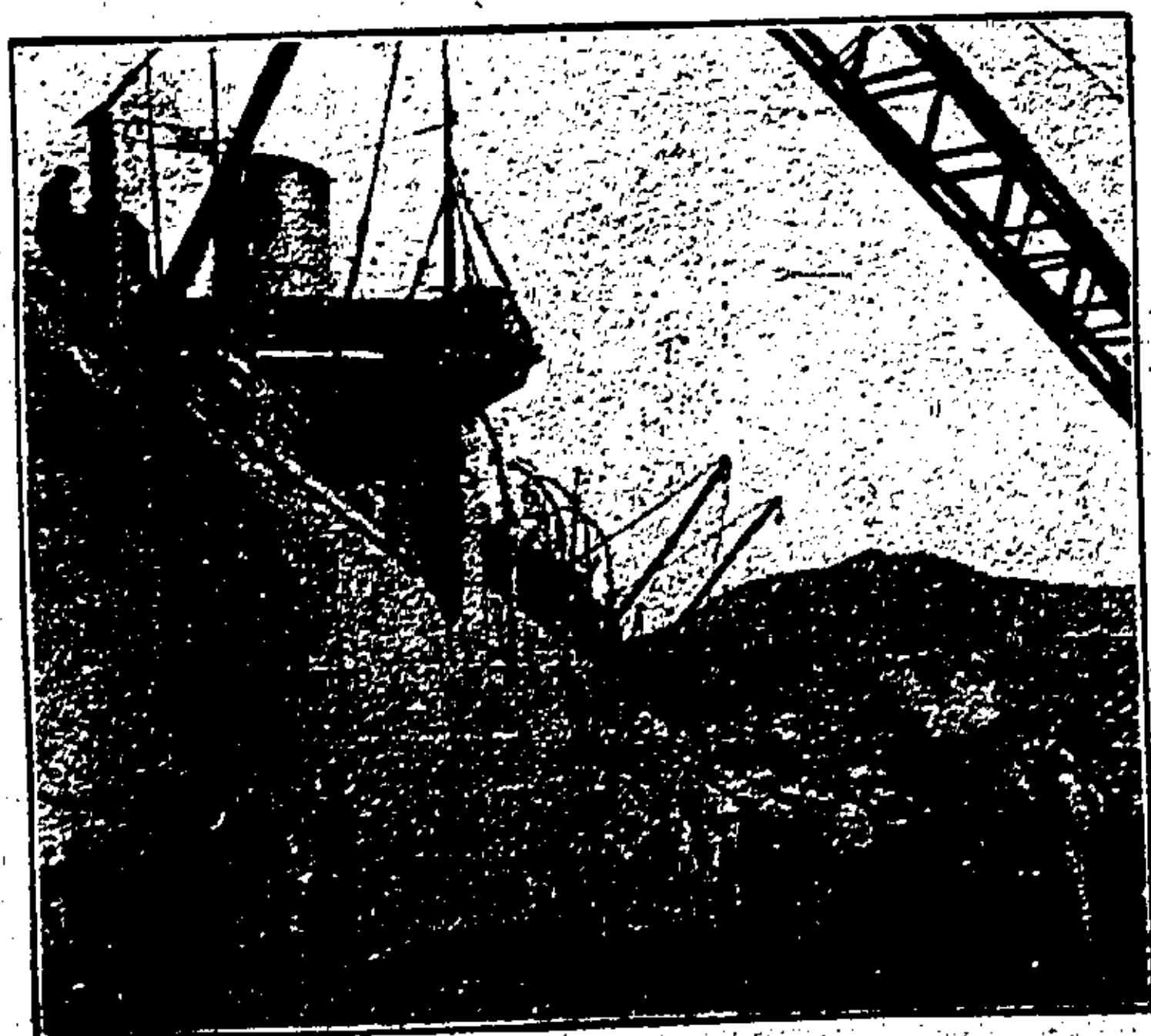
The Peace Day Procession crossing Westminster Bridge.



Bathing girls at Washington who won places in the final contest  
at the tidal basin to determine the two prettiest and  
best-dressed girls on the beach.



Plan of Tokyo's new harbour, which is designed to  
accommodate vessels of about 30 feet draft.



Unloading supplies at Vladivostock.



A recent photograph of Vladivostock Harbour.



International Banking Corporation's new premises  
at Peking.



# “EMBASSY”

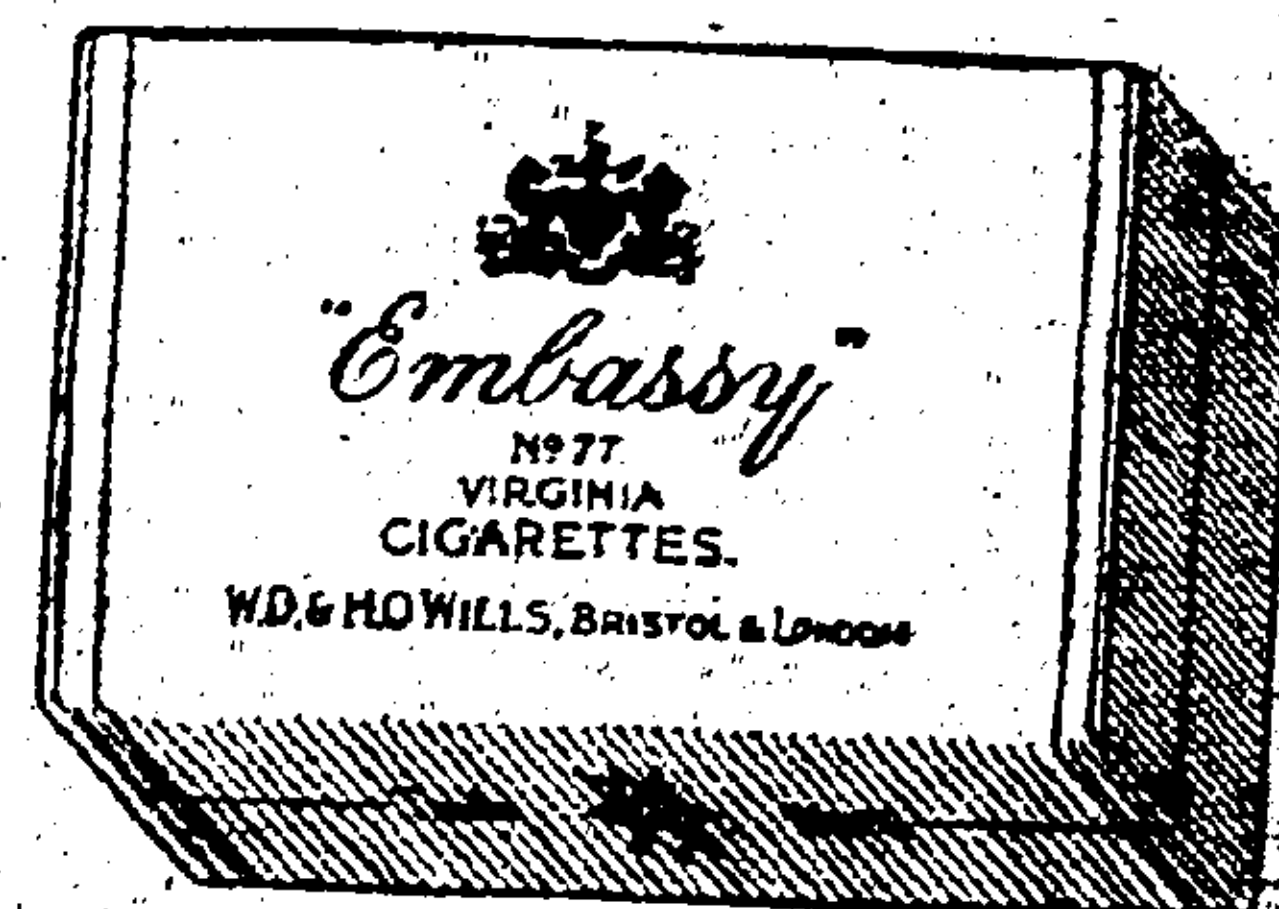
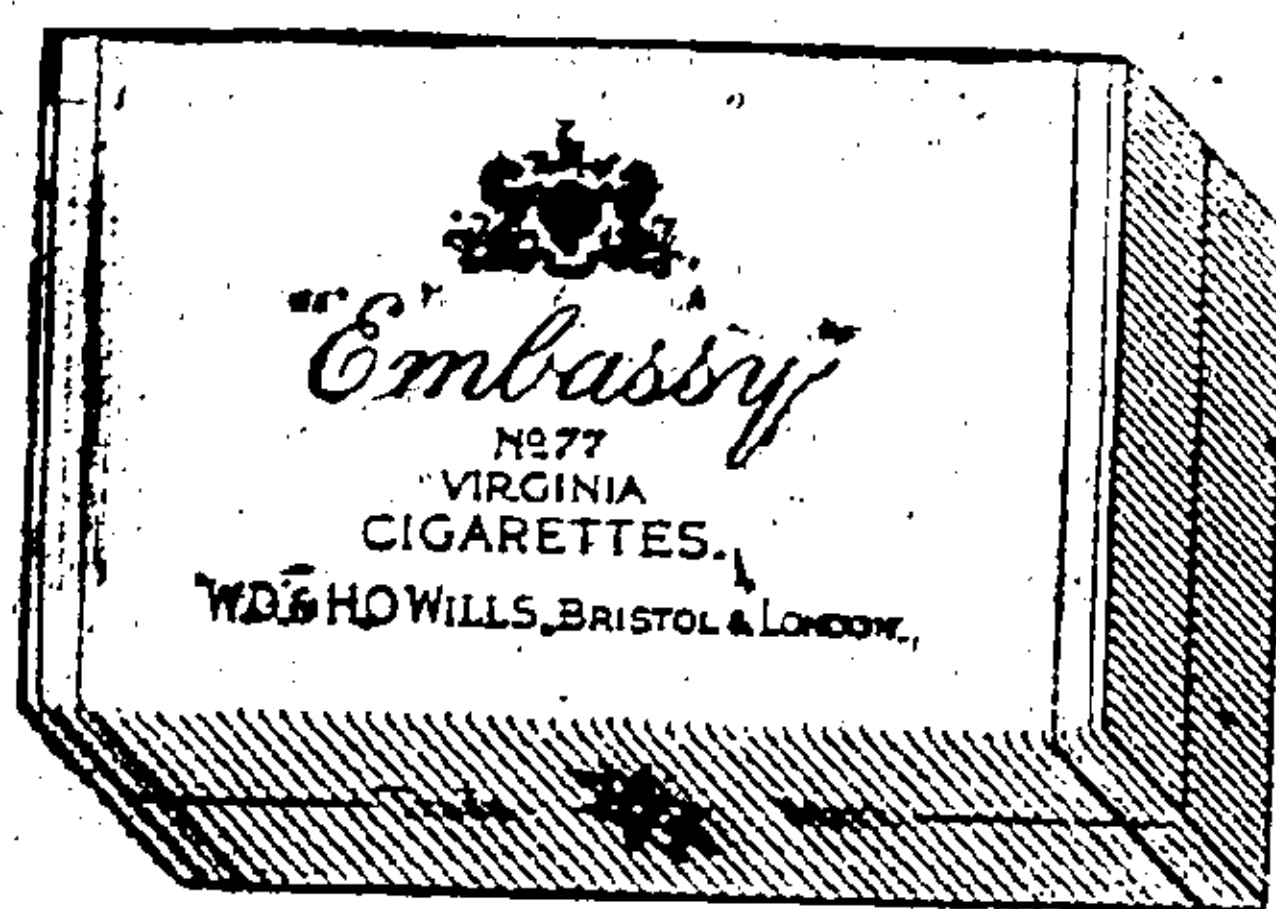


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NEW STOCKS NOW PROCURABLE FROM ALL RETAILERS.

AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50.  
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